



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Arming the Negroes.

The government has at last taken hold of this important work in earnest. We heard some time ago that Adj. Gen. Thomas made a speech at Cairo, declaring that he was authorized by the government to organize negroes into companies and regiments, and put them under the command of white officers. He also made similar declarations at Helena, where the question was proposed to the troops at review, and the proposition supported unanimously, the most emphatic approval with prolonged and enthusiastic cheers. The army is emphatically in favor of the measure, as both necessary and expedient. This being so, what can the copperheads do about it? In truth, we believe the country is indebted to these same copperheads for a favorable decision on this question by the administration. They have made so much objection to the conscription law that, possibly, the government has thought best to look for men elsewhere, and there being no other or better source to seek for a supply of troops, it has been thus induced to invite the negro to take part in the war. If this theory is correct, it may be said even copperheads are of some use, without designing to be so, and that they have indirectly aided in causing the slaves to be armed.

As a further evidence of the earnestness of the administration in pursuing this policy, we quote the following extract from a private letter to his father from Henry T. Wright, of this city, who is now at Lake Providence. The letter is dated April 8th: "Adjutant General Thomas reviewed the troops in this vicinity to-day. I was unable to attend on account of business, which I regretted but understood from persons who did attend that it was a splendid sight. The government has gone to work at last, arming the negroes, and applications for commissions in this branch of the service are coming in thick and fast. While a brigade in McArthur's Division were drawn up on review to-day, a call was made for 'all who were in favor of arming the negroes to take off their hats,' and every hat in the brigade, with one or two exceptions, was instantly doffed. The sentiments of those really interested may thus be seen, making copperheads to the contrary notwithstanding. In Janesville really disgraced by any amount of these reproaches on humanity? How does the Monitor and its proprietors flourish? I have not seen a Janesville paper for nearly two months, and am entirely in the dark about matters and things 'about town.'"

Official Returns.

	Dixon.	Cothren.	Maj.
Fond du Lac.....	2645	2982	337
Dodge.....	2133	4505	2372
Winnebago.....	699	maj.	
Rock.....	3265	2012	1253
Columbia.....	2199	1311	688
Jefferson.....	1831	2231	401
Madison.....	1788	1356	390
Kenosha.....	1077	750	327
Milwaukee.....	4722	maj.	
Dane.....	3562	3578	16
Sauk.....	1827	1197	630
Walworth.....	1560	maj.	

In Dane county, the town of Burke did not make a return, and in Walworth one town is not in, which will increase Dixon's majority to 1600.

A PLEASANT CALCULATION.—The Mineral Point Intelligencer, printed at the home of Judge Cothren, in its issue of the 11th, indulges in the following pleasant reverie:

"Cothren's majority is generally estimated at 10,000 on the 'home vote,' and the army vote cannot overcome those figures, if there is fair play. They estimate his majority on the entire vote at about 4,000."

The returns, both of the home and army vote, dispel these illusions, but they were undoubtedly pleasant while they lasted.

The Milwaukee News was also jubilant while it was recording the heavy majorities of Milwaukee, Ozaukee and Washington. It then announced that

"The result gives the most cheering assurance that the state is fully redeemed from its past political errors, and that it will hereafter rank permanently among the strong democratic states of the north-west."

We would like to ask the News what would have been the fate of its party, if instead of Judge Dixon, reluctantly supported as he was by thousands of the best republicans in the state, there had been a regularly nominated republican candidate in the field. We fully believe such a candidate would have been triumphantly elected by the home vote, and left the soldiers to swell the majority to 10,000.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.—The Madison Journal gives additional returns which foot up Dixon 7,815, Cothren 1,196. Dixon's majority, 6,619.

At a recent charter election in Akron, Ohio, the entire union ticket was elected. Heretofore the copperheads have had everything their own way. The new officials have turned out every copperhead who held any place. That is the true policy. Let no copperhead be tolerated in office, if he can be removed.

Last Night's Report.

CAIRO, April 15. The report is confirmed, that the Memphis papers are suppressed by order of Gen. Grant. Nabers and Hough, of the Bulletin, have been arrested, and also the editor of the Argus.

Brigadier General J. C. Sullivan is appointed Acting Inspector General of this department, vice Col. G. P. Irie, who is appointed chief mustering officer for the department.

Nothing important from the army. Gen. Buford has issued an order respecting contrabands, in accordance with instructions received from Gen. Thomas.

WASHINGTON, April 15. Private advices from Newbern to the 12th state that a communication has been received from Gen. Foster to the effect that had plenty of supplies. He believed he could withstand all the force the rebels could bring against him, for three weeks, if necessary.

Richmond papers of the 14th contain the following: "Charleston, April 12th.—Last night the steamer Stonewall Jackson, formerly Leopard, while attempting to run into this harbor, was badly chased by the blockaders. She received shots through her hull. The captain ran the steamer ashore and burned her. The passengers escaped in small boats. The steamer was burned to the water's edge. Her cargo, consisted of salt, shoes and unburned cotton.

"Goldsboro, N. C. April 13.—The news of a partial victory over the abolitionists, at Little Washington, reached here to-day. It appears that the Yankees were marching to the relief of Washington, on Thursday, and were attacked near Blood's Creek, by Pettigrew. No loss on our side."

RICHMOND, April 13. The Whig says: "There was a fight on Saturday, April 4th, at Williamsburg, between the forces under Wise and the Yankees. Our troops drove in the Yankee pickets and occupied the town. The enemy retreated to Fort Magruder, from which point they commenced shelling the place. Wise took a position near the college and replied to the fire. Our casualties up to the 8th were slight. A cavalry movement was ordered; result not learned. It is rumored that we captured 40 prisoners and burnt a large quantity of commissary stores." That journal doubts the correctness of the report.

A Kingston correspondent of the Raleigh Journal reports that on the 10th the Yankees were falling back from Swift Creek to Newbern.

The Whig says: "The rumors of fighting on the Blackwater the past two or three days are of an unreliable character. A report from Petersburg says the Yankees in large forces entered Isle of Wight Court House on Wednesday, capturing four of our pickets, and then retired."

INDIANAPOLIS, April 14. Gov. Morton has returned from his recent eastern trip. He is posted to speak at Hamilton, Ohio, along with Tod and John Van Buren, on Saturday next.

Two arrests of rebel sympathizers have been made under Gen. Carrington's recent order.—Henry Rowe and John Benefield, of Madison county. They shouled for Jeff Davis. They are to be sent beyond our lines.

WASHINGTON, April 14. A report has reached here that General Corcoran shot Lieut. Col. Kimball, 9th New York Zouaves, for using insulting language when refused a pass to enter the city.

Gen. Burnside's order, No. 18, which I sent you last night, already begins to have its effect. You cannot find a man to-day in the city, but is in favor of supporting the government, and for suppressing the rebellion. Men who have been wearing buttoned emblems attached to their watch guards, on their fingers or shirt bosoms, have promptly removed them, through fear that it would be considered an expression of their sympathies with the rebels. The Union men are loud in their praise of the order, and rebel sympathizers are dumb.

Gen. Burnside is determined that the order shall not be a dead letter. Several arrests of prominent men in Covington and Newport, we hear, are to be made, for denouncing this order, and they will be sent to Dixie.

Two arrests have already been made under the order: Miss Fanny Battle, daughter of the rebel Gen. Battles, of Davidson county, Tenn., and Miss Hattie Booker, of Rutherford county, Tennessee. They will be imprisoned at Camp Chase.

Mrs. Semmes, wife of the captain of the pirate Alabama, who has been residing here all winter, who is violent in her denunciations of our government and of our cause, has, it is said, been ordered to prepare herself to be sent into the rebel lines. General Cox has been assigned to the command of the district of Ohio, in place of General Mason.

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The location of a rebel force at Reestown, Middlebury, and through that region, is known here.

The rumor started here that there had been skirmishing at Fairfax Court House is not true.

New York, April 15. Jeff Davis has issued an address to the people of the southern confederacy urging them to devote their agricultural labor to the production of food. He says that the soldiers are on half rations of meat, there is plenty of it in the confederacy, but that a difficulty exists in its transportation which is now about to be remedied. The address contains the following paragraph: "To oppose the invading forces composed of levies which have already exceeded 1,300,000 men, we had no resources but the unconquerable valor of a people determined to be free, and were so destitute of military supplies that tens of thousands of our citizens were reluctantly refused admission into the service, from our inability to furnish arms, while for many months continuance some of our strongholds owed their safety chiefly to a careful concealment of the fact that we were without a supply of powder."

You devoted and patriotic men have triumphed over all these obstacles, and called into existence munitions of war, clothing and sustenance, which have enabled our soldiers to illustrate their valor on numerous battle fields, and to inflict crushing defeats on successive armies, each of which our arrogant foe fondly imagined to be invincible. The contrast between our past and our present condition is well calculated to inspire full confidence in the triumph of our arms. At no previous period of the war have our forces been so numerous, so well organized, and so thoroughly disciplined, armed and equipped as at the present.

The season of high water, on which our enemies relied to enable their fleet of gunboats to penetrate into our country and devastate our homes, is fast passing away, yet our strongholds on the Mississippi still defy defiance to the foe; and the months of costly preparations for their reduction have been spent in vain. Disaster has been the result of their every effort to storm Vicksburg and Fort Hudson, as well as every attack on other points on the river, Tallahassee and other military strongholds. Within a few weeks the falling water, and increasing heat of summer, will complete their discomfiture and compel their baffled and defeated forces to abandonment of expedition on which is their chief hope of success in effecting our subjugation.

We must not forget, however, that the war is not yet ended, and that we are still confronted by powerful armies, and threatened by numerous fleets, and that the government that controls these fleets and armies is driven to the most desperate efforts to effect the unholy purpose in which it has thus far been defeated. It will exert its utmost energy to avert this impending doom, so fully merited by the atrocities it has committed, the savage barbarities which it has encouraged, and the crowning attempt to incite a servile population to the massacre of our wives and children.

With such a contest before us, there is but one danger which the government or your choice regards with apprehension, and to avert this danger, it appeals to the never failing patriotism which you have exhibited since beginning of the war."

Special dispatch to the Chicago Times:

WASHINGTON, April 15. The preparations for enforcing the conscription act are about completed. The military rules have been submitted to the Secretary of War by a board of army officers, and the act will be put in force. The conscription laws have been finally revised, and will soon be announced. The enrollment, it is believed, can be made during May, so that a draft may be ordered early in June, if deemed necessary.

Gov. Curtin, of Pa., has been tendered a mission to Spain. He declines a nomination for Governor.

Capt. Jno. Brown, 25th Ohio, has been appointed deputy provost marshal of War Department.

The proceedings in the case of the private soldier of Blaisell's engineer regiment, also the sentence in his case, have been set aside. The trial took place at Memphis.

Grave complaints have been made that under the late tax law giving assessors a certain percentage of assessment, many of them are making very high assessments. The Mexican minister has not received one word as to the reported French success in Mexico.

The new Supreme Court have issued orders, to-day, for the return of fugitive slaves to local owners.

The commissioner of internal revenue has issued instructions for the payment of the income tax due for the preceding year, on May 1st. Three per cent. is due in all sums under \$10,000, after deducting \$500, house rent, state and municipal taxes, the amount paid for labor by farmers, and all interest received from stocks of all kinds where 3 per cent. has already been paid by the company by which it is issued. Sworn statements are required to be sent to the assessors.

It is reported, from the fact that the confederates are hurrying up reinforcements to the Rappahannock, and from the tone of the Richmond papers, that they are fully impressed with the belief that they are to have heavy work on hand very shortly, somewhere between here and Richmond.

The city has been filled with rumors of a raid up the Shenandoah, and fighting on the Rappahannock, and other sensations, but there is nothing in them.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

New York, April 16. Advices from Suffolk, Va., 14th, state that our pickets were driven in on the morning of the 13th. Skirmishing ensued in sight of our breastworks. The enemy are erecting fortifications on the left bank of the Nausemond river, four miles from Suffolk. Seven of our gunboats shelled the rebels, compelling them to abandon them and their signal tower on the Petersburg railroad. Another skirmish in the afternoon ensued.

any on the Rappahannock rapidly reinforcing their army. Despatches report the number of troops less than at any previous time since Lee commanded. The new court here has issued writs for returning negroes to slavery claimed by loyal masters as fugitives.

NEW YORK, April 16th. Havana advices report that 6000 French reinforcements reached Vera Cruz, on the 25th ult.

A Newberne letter of the 11th reports the return of Spinola's command, from the attempt to relieve Washington. They found the enemy in great force. Had skirmishes at Blount's and Huff's mills. 10 of our men were wounded.

New York, April 16. Flour dull and drooping. Wheat none and dull, entirely nominal. Corn dull and declining, 88 3/4 sound, 81 1/2 unsound. Pork dull. Whisky dull, 45c. Stocks steady. Gold 52 1/2.

A Good Report from the 34th Regiment.

A correspondent of the Milwaukee Sentinel, writing from Fort Hallack, Columbus, Ky., under date of April 10th, gives a most encouraging report from the 34th Wisconsin regiment. This is the drafted regiment, and we take pleasure in correcting the statement we have ourselves published, that a large number of its men had deserted. The statement as to the political change in the opinions of the regiment is confirmed by the vote of the members—eight companies giving Dixon 149 and Cothren 70 votes:

In your paper of the 6th, under the caption "Special to the Chicago Journal," from Cairo, I find the following paragraph: "Gen. Thomas reviewed the troops at Columbus yesterday. Nearly one-half of the 34th regiment, now at this place, were absent. Many of the correspondents of the Journal refer to desertions from the 34th previous to its coming here, or not, I do not know. There is nothing in the sentence quoted that conveys such a meaning, but the statement being in conjunction with the report of the review of troops at this post by Gen. Thomas, appears like a semi official announcement of a recent and local occurrence. Now for the facts. From our arrival at Columbus, on the 23d of February, until the present time, there has not been a single case of desertion. The 34th has furnished its quota of men for all kinds of service required of troops stationed here, and the men have performed their duties willingly and cheerfully. So far, indeed, from there being a spirit of discontent in the regiment, it is now a common occurrence to hear men express themselves to the effect that they are now fully awakened to the needs of the government, the justice of the cause, and their duty as citizens; and that they are desirous of proving that their patriotism is genuine, even if it is a late crop.

The same late crop seems to be fatal to copperheads. I could relate many interesting cases of conversion that have taken place recently. Men who two months ago could not speak in terms bitter enough against the policy of the government with regard to the negroes, now express themselves willing not only to fight with, but for them. In fact, the indications now are that colored troops will soon be the rage.

MORE BREAD RIOTS.

Mobs of Famished Women Helping Themselves to Food.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard of March 25th gives an account of a bread riot that had just taken place near that city. A company of women, most of them soldiers' wives, went to the store of William Welsh, at High Point, rolled out several barrels of flour, and threw it into the street. The Standard remarks on this occurrence: "Welsh is a great war man, and favors general improvement of supplies by the army."

The same paper gives particulars of other riots, and referring to them editorially exclaims: "Bread riots have commenced, and where they will end God only knows." A letter is copied by the Standard from another North Carolina paper, giving an account of another riotous outbreak of the women at Salisbury, in that state, a place with which some of our soldiers have become acquainted. The letter is dated March 19th, and says:

"There was a mob raised here yesterday, consisting mostly of soldiers' wives, and led on by hunger, I suppose, and hatred against speculators. They armed themselves with hatchets, and congregated at the depot for the purpose of breaking in, if necessary, and getting some flour stowed away by some speculator."

"The agent refused them admittance, but finally agreed to let three of the women in, and said if any more got in they would have to walk over him. At this, a large, stalwart woman made at him with a hatchet. He backed, and they rolled out ten barrels of flour owned by a man in Charlotte, and had it hauled up."

"Subsequently, they appropriated several bags of flour belonging to private parties. They also marched to the store of Mr. Brown, a speculator in flour, and demanded to be let in; but the door was closed, and they went to work in good earnest to break it down. Mr. Brown, to satisfy them, told them he would give them ten barrels if they would leave and let him alone. They finally agreed to it, and sent for a dray to haul it to the market house, for the purpose of making an equal division of it."

"Next in order, they visited Dr. J. H. Eunies, who had bought some flour for his own use. He asked them in and gave them three barrels. Next, they said they must have some molasses, and straightway they proceeded to Sprague & Bros, and made their demand known, when Sprague & Bros gave them all the molasses they had, which was a little over half a barrel. The mob then repaired to the market house, where, it being too late to make out the shares of the impostment, they moved it to W. M. Baker's, where they are now dividing the spoils among themselves."

THE CAPTIVES HEARD FROM.—By late dispatches from Vicksburg to the Chicago Tribune, we learn that Gen. Grant made a demand on the rebel Gen. Gregg, immediately after the Brentwood affair, for the unconditional release of the chaplains of the 22d Wisconsin and 19th Michigan regiments, as non-combatants; and that Gregg acceded to the demand and set them free, sending them to Vicksburg. Rev. Mr. Pillsbury, chaplain of the 22d, arrived at his home, in Racine, last Sunday morning, and immediately addressed the following letter to the wife of Capt. Bintliff, which came to hand Monday evening.

RACINE, April 12. "MRS. BINTLIFF.—Supposing it may be gratifying to hear from your husband, I drop you a line. I am living with the officers and privates captured at Brentwood nine days, were separated at Tallahassee, Tenn. Officers and privates, excepting myself, were paroled, and sent by cars to Richmond, Virginia, to be exchanged by way of Fortress Monroe. They left Tallahassee on the 22d inst., two hours before I left that place. I was unconditionally discharged, and returned via Vicksburg, arriving home this morning."

"I have no doubt that you will hear from your husband in a few days. Capt. Bintliff was quite well and in good spirits when we separated. We were treated kindly, on the whole, and you need not be alarmed for your husband's safety. He requested me to write you in case I got home before he did, and also to say that Mr. C. B. Denison, from Green County, was captured with us at our camp, and is to be taken via Richmond with the officers and privates. The soldiers of the company were also well and in good spirits. All will be heard from soon. In haste, "C. D. PILLSBURY, Chaplain."

Mr. Deniston, spoken of in the above letter, resides in the town of Cadiz, and was, at the time of his capture, visiting a sick brother in camp at Brentwood. He arrived home Monday evening, by the same train which brought the Chaplain's letter; having gone, we understand, by way of Richmond to Fortress Monroe, and thence returned homeward via Annapolis, Md.—This is making the tour of the southern states in pretty good time, as it is only three weeks this morning since the surprise at Brentwood.—Monroe Sentinel.

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POPULAR OPINION IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The vote on the amended constitution in West Virginia shows how the popular tide runs. The official vote from all but fourteen counties stands 51,874 in favor, to 571 against the amendment. The Wheeling Intelligencer expects to see the figures ultimately foot up about 59,000 to 600.

Gerritt Smith, with his characteristic charity, has just given \$1,000 to the New York Irish Relief Fund.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOW IS THE TIME

to get your

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES!

or

Louder & Robinson,

At their Nurseries on their Store in Jackson & Smith's block, Milwaukee street.

N. B.—Fifty thousand cuttings of

Genuine White Willow

for sale at \$2.50 per thousand.

april 15

TO RENT.

dwelling in the first ward. Inquire of

april 15

Brick House to Rent,

Near the North Eastern B. P. Apply two doors west of the Post Office.

april 15

MERRILL & CONSTOCK,

Attorneys at Law. Office, Lippincott's Block, Jackson & Smith's block, Milwaukee street.

WILLIAM MERRILL, Attorney at Law, 171 N. W. Corner of

44 Wilford Street (U. S. Court Commissioner's Office)

FRESH FRUITS

Hermetically Sealed!

at

WHEELOCK'S.

Just received, a fresh supply of Peaches, Pine Apples, Raspberries, Cherries, Whiteberries, Tomatoes, Grapes, Quinces, Siberian Crab, Sweet Apples, Fresh Celery, Canned Corn, Pickled Cucumbers, Lima and assorted Pickles, two excellent brands of fine Sardines in half and quarter boxes, Porter, Sauce, Canned Fruit, Worcester's Sauce, English Club Sauce, French Mustard, Sweet Oil, Brandy, Cherries, &c, &c

All Warranted Good

and will sell them at Old Prices.

Janville, April 15th, 1863.

LATEST STYLES

OF

Elegant Spring Goods!

THE attention of the public is respectfully called to the Splendid Assortment of Fashionable

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES!

now on exhibition at the store of

ECHLIN & FOOTE,

WEST MILWAUKEE STREET.

We are constantly receiving supplies of

NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS,

and we are

DETERMINED

that everything sold at our establishment shall be of a

SUPERIOR QUALITY

and in every way

Satisfactory to Our Customers.

Paris and New York Fashions

ROCK COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.
Joseph F. Willard, plaintiff, against Elizabeth A. Plimpton and Charles O. Plimpton, defendants.
In pursuance of the judgment of the court, the following are and sale rendered in the above entitled case, to-wit: the day of December, 1884, at the Court House in the City of Janesville, in the County of Rock, Wisconsin, a reference was made for such purpose by said court, and will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following described real estate, to-wit: the City of Janesville, in said county, on

THE 13th DAY OF MARCH NEXT,
at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following described real estate, to-wit: the City of Janesville, in said county, and state of Wisconsin, and known and distinguished as lot number four (4) in Willard's subdivision of the City of Janesville, in said county, and state of Wisconsin, being twenty-two (22) feet on Milwaukee street and east boundary, and ten (10) feet in depth, according to the plat of said subdivision, and the same, and such thereof as shall be necessary to make the amount due

1902. WILLARD of Chicago, vs. N. B. COMSTOCK, Referee.
WILLARD MERRILL, Plff's Atty. Delictum

CLAUQUOT COURT—ROCK COUNTY.

James H. Knowlton, Aloes S. Pritchard and A. Jack. vs. John H. Knowlton, et al. In the estate of A. S. Wood, deceased, Elizabeth B. Wood, Lydia A. Wood, Emily J. Wood, Abiah M. Wood, Kate L. Blain, et al. Defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in the above action, on the tenth day of December, A. D. 1901, the highest bidder, at the court room in the city of Janesville, in said county, is

THE 16th DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1902.

At all of which times and places of land situate, lying and being in the city of Janesville, in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, and known as the premises in the above numbered case, the court, in said city of Janesville, in said county of Rock, in said city of Janesville.

R. T. FREEMER, Sheriff.
KNOXTON & JACKSON, Pitts. Apts.

Sheriff's Sale.

In COURT HOUSE at ROCK COUNTY.
S. D. CONANT, plaintiff, Jereemiah Luskoff, defendant.

By virtue of two several executions issued out of said court, bearing date on the 24 day of April, 1902, each in favor of said plaintiff against the said Jeremiah Luskoff, defendant, who was taken, and to me directed and delivered, I have levied upon and shall sell at public auction, to wit:

ON THURSDAY 14th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1903,

at the hour of 10 o'clock A M of that dry day, at the front door of the Post Office, in the city of Janesville in said county all the right, title and interest which said Jeremiah Luskoff, defendant, has or may have in and to the following described premises, to wit: One certain lot or parcel of land in the city of Janesville, in the county of Rock

[illegible]

the peace in and for said county, at his office in said town, on the fifth day of February, A. D. 1863, at one o'clock, P. M., and in the presence of the undersigned, against you and your property said to pay the debt-
dated this 5th day of January, A. D. 1863.

WILLIAM M. PLATTIN,

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Nery K Whitton, plaintiff, against Stephen U Spaulding and others.

N purance and by virtue of a judgment of fore-
closure and sale of real estate in the above entitled case
on the 20th day of January, 1863, in said court, I,
Wm A Lawrence, a referee specially appointed by said
court, do hereby certify that the sum of \$1000 and no
more is due to the plaintiff in said case, by the
highest bidder, at the front door of the Rock County
Bank, in the city of Janesville in said county, on

THE 26th DAY OF APRIL 1863.

I, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, do hereby certify
in the said city of Janesville, and described as a part of

a certain tract of land conveyed by one Samuel D Smith
 to one John D Smith, deceased, and the same was
 recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Rock
 County, Wisconsin, in book 32 of deeds, on page 226,
 and the same was also recorded in the office of the
 register of deeds of Lincoln County, Wisconsin, as
 follows: on the east side by the east boundary of
 land conveyed as aforesaid to said Spaulding, on the
 south side by the south boundary of said Spaulding,
 said east boundary, on the south side by the south
 boundary of said Spaulding's tract, and on the north
 side by the north boundary of said Spaulding's tract,
 north boundary, containing three acres.—Dated Janu-
 ary 24th, 1863.

W. H. A. LAWRENCE,
 Justice.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

IN CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Lucius Dunham against Harriet M McArthur, widow
 of Eril McArthur deceased and as executrix of the
 estate of said deceased, and Frederick McArthur, son
 of Frederick McArthur, infant heir of said deceased,

The 2nd DAY OF APRIL, 1863

at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described mortgaged premises, to wit: all those certain parcels, parcels or tracts of land situate, lying and being in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, and known and distinguished and described as follows, to-wit:

[illegible]

(4) west of the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of said section, thence south 89° east one hundred and fifteen rods, thence north 75° east two rods and fifteen links, thence north 82° east one hundred and fifteen rods, thence south 75° east two rods and fifteen links, to the place of beginning, or so much and such part thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said judgment against said two rods and fifteen links; and to return material injury to the parties interested.—Dated January first, 1865.

Sherrill & Rock County, Wis.
BENNETT, CASPARY & GIUNS,
Jes2Jan25
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

OIKOUT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

The State of Wisconsin to William S Murray, George M Murray, Oliver W Howe, Mary E Elison and John H Elison, defendants.

V

YOU are hereby summoned to answer the complaint

of Western Fairbanks, Thaddeus Fairbanks, Horace
Fairbanks, Fred Fairbanks, and John Fairbanks, who
was filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court
for Alaska county, at the City of Juneau, in said county,
on the 15th day of January, 1963, and the said copy
is hereto annexed and herewith served upon you, and
to receive a copy of your answer on or, at our office in
Juneau, Alaska, on or before the 22nd day of January,
exclusive of the day of said service, and if you fail to
answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will ap-
ply on the 22nd day of January, 1963, to the court for
complaint.—Dated at Juneau, January, 16th, 1963.
[Signature] CONSTANCE H. MAWBS
JAN 17 1963 DISTRICT CLERK

planning against the defendants, I shall offer some facts and sell, as they say, the goods.

Milwaukee street, In front of the Rock County Jail, in the city of Janesville, in said county, on JULY 27, 1868,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described real estate, namely: all that tract, lot or parcel of land situated in the city of Janesville, in said county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, known and distinguished as the north half of lot one hundred and thirty-one, section twenty-two, township six north addition to Janesville, according to the recorded plat hereunto made more than sufficient as may be sufficient to satisfy said judgment and the expenses incurred by said plaintiff January 21, 1868.

SLOAN, PATRICK & BROTHER, Plff's Attys. JACOBSON

Sherriff's Sale.

CIRCUIT COURT OF ROCK COUNTY.

George M. Murray, Agent for Plaintiff vs. John C. Donaldson, Defendant, his wife, and Thomas Tully. Res.

[illegible]

